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# SUGAR REPORTS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE  
SUGAR DIVISION

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MARKET REVIEW

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors during January-March amounted to 1,826 thousand tons. This is less than January-March distribution during any of the preceding three years, 1952-1954. In each one of these three earlier years, a price increase was announced in mid-March with the privilege extended to customers of ordering sugar at the old low price for a few days and for shipment during a further limited period. As a result of these announcements, sugar deliveries in March 1952-1954 averaged 853 thousand tons, 164 thousand tons more than this year. January-February sugar deliveries of 1,137 thousand tons in 1955, on the other hand, were slightly higher than in any of the preceding three years. Average January-February deliveries for these three years were 1,103 thousand tons.

As we move away from the effect of the March price increase announcements of earlier years, we can observe that 1955 deliveries during the first two full weeks in April--the weeks ended April 9 and 16--total 284 thousand tons, about 50, 30, and 55 thousand tons more than deliveries during the same weeks in 1954, 1953, and 1952, respectively. According to reports from trade sources, stocks held by industrial users are still at a low level.

Another factor to remember is the influence of constructive deliveries of beet sugar made in the last weeks of the two preceding years. Such deliveries were much smaller in 1954 than in 1953. Consequently, beet processors' deliveries in the first three months of 1955 were 47 thousand tons more than in the comparable period of 1954.

Arrivals of sugar from the Philippines, including some distress cargoes, which tended to lower the domestic price of raw sugar, were 17 thousand tons more during the first three months of this year than last year. On the other hand, arrivals from Cuba were 54 thousand tons less.

Larger stocks on January 1 and lower deliveries during the first three months of this year, coupled with receipts at a level to guard against the possibility of a dock workers' strike, resulted in refiners' stocks on March 31 of 600 thousand tons, or 200 thousand tons more than on March 31, 1954. At the current rate of distribution, these stocks represent about a six weeks' supply for that group of distributors.



Raw sugar prices, duty paid at New York, averaged 5.90 cents per pound during the period January 1 through April 15, 1955--3.4 percent less than during the same period a year earlier. The wholesale price of refined sugar, New York basis, averaged 8.60 cents per pound during the same period, 1 percent less than a year earlier, while the retail price in 46 cities during January and February averaged 10.46 cents per pound, 0.6 percent less than a year earlier.

The world market underwent an extended period during which prices were below the range of 3.25 to 4.35 cents established as the objective of the International Sugar Agreement. In April, demand strengthened and prices rose, then stabilized at around 3.30 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba.

On April 7, the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council restored half of the 20 percent reduction made in the basic export tonnages when the export quotas for 1955 were first determined in November 1954. Eighty percent of the increase was made available for shipment prior to September 1. If it is assumed that the East European nations are not in a position to use any of their quota increases for the time being, the Executive Committee, in effect, made available a total of 300 thousand tons for shipment prior to September 1. Cuba obtained the right to export immediately an additional 180 thousand metric tons, or 60 percent of the 300 thousand tons increase; the Dominican Republic and China (Formosa), 48 thousand tons, or 16 percent each, of the increase.

It was the Soviet Union, in normal years an exporter of a small percentage of her production, which changed, in major part, the market outlook to its present state of lively demand. The world market price has been insensitive to the recent world market quota increase since additional, previously unexpected, purchases are now anticipated. Indeed, the purchase of an additional 50 thousand Spanish long tons of Cuban refined sugar by the Russians was announced following the action of the Executive Committee in London. This brings total Russian sugar purchases in the world market to half a million metric tons, raw value. The Cubans have sold slightly more than 80 percent of the total.

Although the long-term outlook for sugar is still characterized by excessive supplies, the substantial purchases by two nations, which normally consider themselves exporters of sugar, have greatly relieved the immediate situation. It will be recalled that quite unexpectedly last year, India took 700 thousand tons of sugar

from the world market. This year, when India's requirements may be somewhat reduced, the USSR has already furnished a market for a half million tons.

In late March, the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased 22 thousand tons of Formosan white crystal sugar for shipment to Iran under a Foreign Operations Administration program, bringing such purchases to date this year to a total of 42 thousand short tons.

### SHARES OF SUPPLYING AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES SUGAR MARKET, 1934-1954

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#### Purpose

The purpose of this article is to show how the shares of the various areas which supply sugar to the United States have changed since a quota system was inaugurated with the Jones-Costigan Act in 1934. Bills providing for the amendment and extension of the Sugar Act have recently been introduced into both Houses of Congress.

#### Background

Prior to 1934, the United States relied only on a tariff duty to protect the domestic sugar industry. The experience of the early 1930's demonstrated that our principal foreign supply area, Cuba, was forced to accept the United States price minus tariff and freight, regardless of how low the returns fell. The price of sugar in Cuba declined to only a fraction of the American tariff. Domestic sugar producers could not get "fair exchange value" for their sugar crops and Cuba could no longer buy American goods in any substantial volume.

#### The Jones-Costigan Act

In recognition of this, Congress, in 1934, enacted the Jones-Costigan Act which restricted the supply of sugar in the United States market to a total amount to be determined each year by the Secretary of Agriculture. The shares of the mainland beet and cane areas in the total requirements were laid down in the Act itself (Table 1). The beet area received a basic quota of 1,550,000 and the mainland cane area, in which sugarcane growing was just recovering from mosaic disease, received a quota of 260,000 tons.



Table 1.- Basic quota provisions of the Sugar Acts  
of 1934, 1937, and 1948

Area	Jones-Costigan Act Approved May 9, 1934		
Domestic beet	1,550,000 (430 percent of continental United States requirements above)		
Mainland cane	260,000 (6,452,000 short tons, raw value.)		
Hawaii	Average quantity of sugar brought into continental United States for three most representative years during period 1925-1933. The three years used for the average to be determined from time to time by Secretary of Agriculture. The quantities so determined to be adjusted for changes in continental United States consumption requirements.		
Puerto Rico			
Virgin Islands			
Philippines			
Canal Zone			
American Samoa			
All foreign countries			
	1937 Act	1948 Act	
	Effective 9/1/37	Effective 1/1/48	Effective 1/1/53
	Percent of total quota	Short tons, raw value	
Domestic beet	23.19	1,800,000	1,800,000
Mainland cane	6.29	500,000	500,000
Hawaii	14.04	1,052,000	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	11.94	910,000	1,080,000
Virgin Islands	.13	6,000	12,000
Total - Domestic areas	55.59 <u>1/</u>		
Philippines	15.41 <u>2/</u>	952,000 tons of sugar, as made	952,000 tons of sugar, as made
Cuba	28.60	98.64 percent of remainder of continental United States requirements <u>3/</u>	96.00 percent of remainder of continental United States requirements <u>4/</u>
"Full duty" countries	.40	1.36 percent of remainder of continental United States requirements	4.00 percent of remainder of continental United States requirements
Total - Foreign countries	44.41 <u>1/</u>		

1/ Domestic areas are guaranteed a minimum quota of 3,715,000 tons.

2/ The Philippines are guaranteed a minimum quota of 952,000 tons of sugar, as made.

3/ Cuba is guaranteed a minimum quota (including deficit reallocations) not less than what would have been her quota under Section 202(b) of the 1937 Act.

4/ Cuba has a guaranteed minimum share (including deficit reallocations) of either 28.6 percent of market requirements of 2,116,000 tons, whichever is less.

The basic quota for the beet area was influenced by the production of sugar from the 1933 beet crop, although it amounted to about 200,000 tons less than that production. The mainland cane quota was set at the approximate level of the 1932 and 1933 production.

The Secretary was given some discretion in determining the shares of all offshore areas, both domestic and foreign. He was authorized to determine which three years during the nine-year period, 1925-1933, were to be the "most representative" years which would serve as a basis for the quota of each offshore area. For Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba, and "full duty" countries the most recent three years of the nine-year period, namely, the years 1931-1933, were determined as most representative. For Hawaii, the years 1930-1932 were used. Only for the Virgin Islands and for some individual country prorations of the full-duty country quota were some earlier years used. The significant feature of the quota system was its heavy reliance on the record of the immediately preceding years.

Since 30 percent of any market requirements in excess of 6,452,000 short tons, raw value, also were allotted to the two mainland areas, their 1934 quotas were slightly in excess of their basic quotas.

#### The Act of 1937

In the 1937 Act, each area's share in the market was apportioned in percentages. These percentages were approximately equal to each area's relative marketings under the 1934 Act. The principal change that took place between 1934 and 1937 was the increase in the quota for the mainland cane area, due to expanding production in Florida and recovery from mosaic disease in Louisiana. In 1934, quota charges for that area were about 4 percent of the total; in 1935, the area gained by supplying a shortfall which had occurred in the beet area and its share of marketings rose to about 5 percent. In 1936, a combination of a beet area deficit and increased total requirements had the effect of boosting the area's share to about 6 percent of total marketings. The area's market share under the 1937 Act was fixed at 6.29 percent.

#### Domestic quotas under the 1948 Act

In the 1948 Act, tonnage quotas for each domestic area were substituted for the percentage quotas of the 1937 Act. Except for the cutback in the Virgin Islands' quota to a level more nearly approximating its marketings, the tonnage quotas of the 1948 Act gave



## SUGAR MARKETINGS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

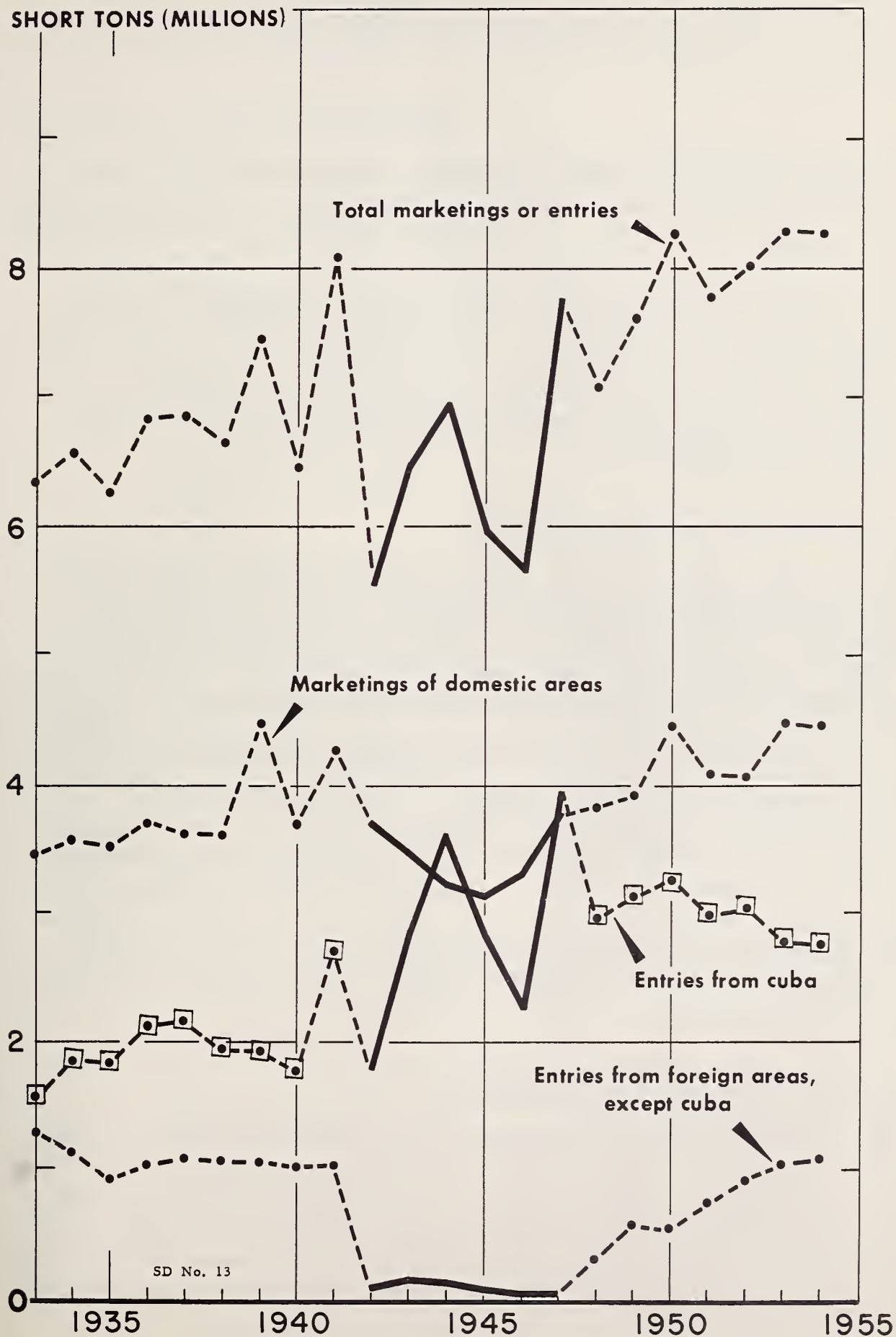


FIGURE 1

each domestic area roughly the same percentage share of the market as the 1937 Act, assuming that total annual requirements were 7.8 million tons. As it turned out, annual requirements averaged approximately 7.8 million tons during the five-year life of the original 1948 Act.

The 1951 Amendment to the Act, which became effective in 1953, increased the Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands' tonnage quotas, but left unchanged quotas for the other domestic areas. Taking total requirements at 8.2 million tons--approximately the average for the first two years under the 1951 legislation--the present basic tonnage quotas give the domestic areas together 54.2 percent of the market, that is, 1.4 percentage points less than what would have been their percentage share under the 1937 Act. The Puerto Rican share is up about 1.2 percentage points while the shares of the mainland beet area and Hawaii are down 1.2 percentage points each.

#### The Emergency Period, 1942-1947

Quotas were suspended from 1942 to 1947. No Philippines sugar could be imported. Production in Hawaii and in the mainland beet area was reduced due to manpower and equipment shortages. In this emergency, Cuba supplied the United States with an average of 2.9 million tons of sugar per year. In addition, an annual average of about 200,000 tons of sugar equivalent in the form of invert molasses was produced and shipped instead of raw sugar at the request of the United States. Cuba supplied about 1 million tons more of sugar per year during this period than during the 1937-1941 period (Figure 1). Average annual sugar marketings were maintained at about 6.6 million tons (including sugar equivalent of invert molasses) as compared with about 7 million tons during 1937-1941. Cuba furnished about 47 percent of all marketings from 1942 to 1947 as compared with about 30 percent during 1937-1941.

#### Foreign quotas under the 1948 Act

In the 1948 Act, the fixed tonnage quota of the Philippines Trade Act of 1946 was substituted for the percentage quota of the 1937 Act. This change had the effect of reducing the Philippines share by 2.9 percentage points with total requirements at 7.8 million tons, and by about 3.6 percent with total requirements at 8.2 million tons. Cuba and the "full duty" countries became the residual suppliers of the market. Cuba's share was increased from 28.6

percent under the 1937 Act to 32.3 percent with total requirements assumed at 7.8 million tons under the 1948 Act, and to 32.6 percent with total requirements assumed at 8.2 million tons under the 1951 Amendment. The Amendment approximately trebled the share of the "full duty" countries.

#### The effect of deficit reallocations

The reallocation of deficits to other areas has influenced the relative shares of the various supplying areas in several important aspects (Figures and tables 2 and 3):

- (1) As observed earlier, the mainland cane area could increase its share from 4 percent to 5 percent between 1934 and 1935 due to a shortfall in the beet area. Another beet area shortfall in 1936, together with increased total requirements, boosted the share of the mainland cane area to slightly over 6 percent. This percentage has been retained for that area ever since.
- (2) When the 1937 Act quotas were in effect, the Philippines refused to supply sugar to the United States market in excess of the duty-free quota under the Philippines Independence Act. They did not wish to establish a precedent for the levying of a duty on Philippines articles imported into the United States. Consequently, a Philippines deficit was prorated to "full duty" countries in all years but one during the period 1937 to 1941. These deficit prorations had the effect of at least trebling the "full duty" countries' quotas in each of the four years.
- (3) Deficit reallocations became most important from 1948 to 1953, when sizable Philippines, beet area, and Hawaiian deficits were available to maintain imports from Cuba at an average annual level of 3.0 million tons, or 38 percent of total marketings, even though Cuba's final basic quota averaged less than 2.6 million tons, or 32 percent of the final requirements determination.

Deficits declared against the quota of an area never take away the right of an area to market its full quota. This feature was important in 1953 when the actual deficit in beet sugar marketing was only about 48,000 tons even though deficits of 180,000 tons had been declared and reallocated before the magnitude of the 1953 beet crop



Table 2.- Basic and adjusted quotas and marketings by supplying areas  
(1,000 short tons, raw value)

Areas	Average for period				
	1933	1934-36	1937-41 1/	1948-52	1953-54 2/
FINAL BASIC QUOTAS					
Domestic areas					
Domestic beet		1,553	1,711	1,800	1,800
Mainland cane		297	464	500	500
Hawaii		936	1,035	1,052	1,052
Puerto Rico		811	881	910	1,080
Virgin Islands		5	10	6	12
Sub-total		3,602	4,101	4,268	4,444
Foreign areas					
Philippines		1,021	1,125	981	974
Cuba		1,906	2,069	2,556	2,647
"Full Duty" countries		20	29	35	110
Sub-total		2,947	3,223	3,572	3,731
TOTAL ALL AREAS		6,549	7,324	7,840	8,175
FINAL BASIC QUOTAS ADJUSTED FOR DECLARED DEFICITS					
Domestic areas					
Domestic beet		1,483	1,695	1,669	1,711
Mainland cane		304	442	508	509
Hawaii		969	960	913	1,066
Puerto Rico		835	880	1,023	1,099
Virgin Islands		4	9	7	12
Sub-total		3,595	3,986	4,120	4,397
Foreign areas					
Philippines		996	988	577	924
Cuba		1,931	2,185	3,087	2,742
"Full Duty" countries		27	165	56	112
Sub-total		2,954	3,338	3,720	3,778
TOTAL ALL AREAS		6,549	7,324	7,840	8,175
ACTUAL MARKETINGS					
Domestic areas					
Domestic beet	1,366	1,468	1,549	1,636	1,778
Mainland cane	315	332	439	509	509
Hawaii	990	969	934	908	1,064
Puerto Rico	793	835	875	1,020	1,099
Virgin Islands	5	4	4	6	11
Sub-total	3,469	3,608	3,801	4,079	4,461
Foreign areas					
Philippines	1,249	997	952	563	952
Cuba	1,573	1,933	2,138	3,062	2,748
"Full Duty" countries	51	23	95	56	115
Sub-total	2,873	2,953	3,185	3,681	3,815
TOTAL ALL AREAS	6,342	6,561	6,986	7,760	8,276

1/ Excludes 1939 when quotas were suspended.

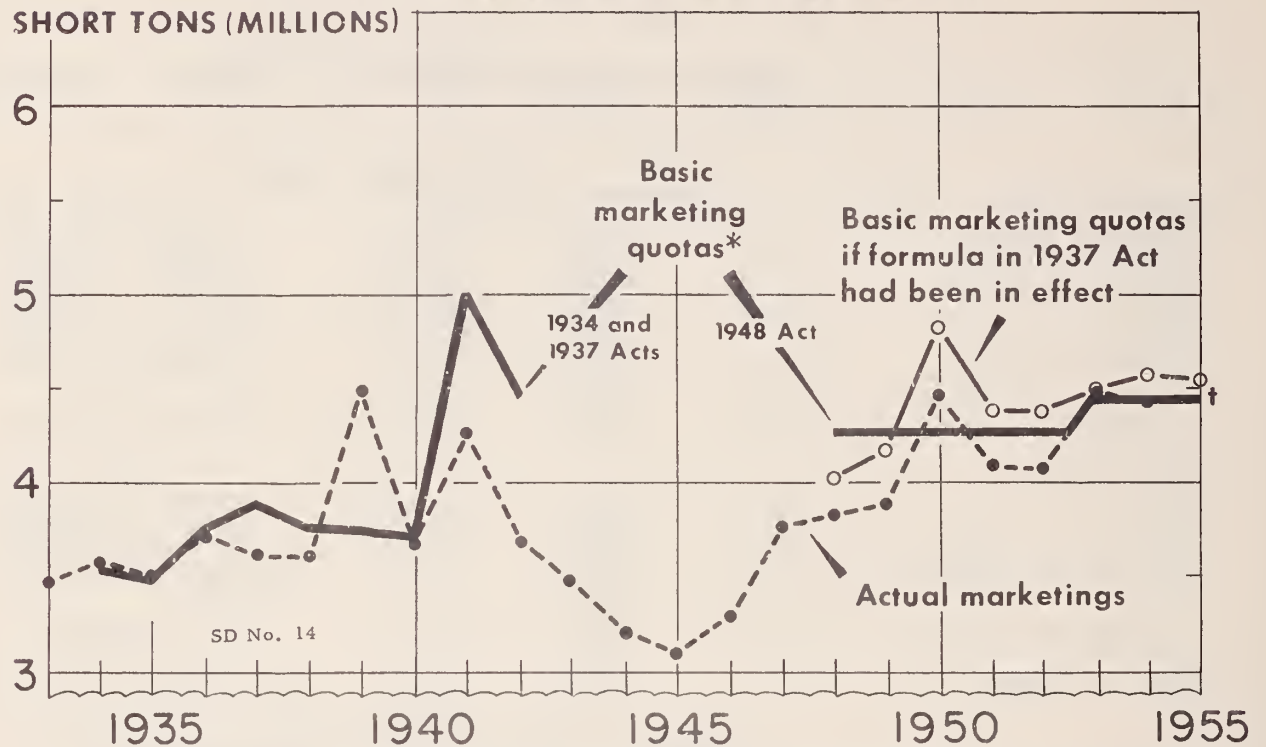
2/ Data for 1954 are preliminary.

Table 3.-Basic and adjusted quotas and marketings by supplying areas  
(Percentages of total)

Areas	Average for period				
	1933	1934-36	1937-41 1/	1948-52	1953-54 2/
<b>FINAL BASIC QUOTAS</b>					
<u>Domestic areas</u>					
Domestic beet		23.71	23.36	22.96	22.02
Mainland cane		4.54	6.33	6.38	6.11
Hawaii		14.29	14.13	13.42	12.87
Puerto Rico		12.38	12.03	11.60	13.21
Virgin Islands		<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.15</u>
Sub-total		55.00	55.99	54.44	54.36
<u>Foreign areas</u>					
Philippines		15.59	15.36	12.51	11.91
Cuba		29.10	28.25	32.60	32.38
"Full Duty" countries		<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>1.35</u>
Sub-total		45.00	44.01	45.56	45.64
<b>TOTAL ALL AREAS</b>		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>FINAL BASIC QUOTAS ADJUSTED FOR DECLARED DEFICITS</b>					
<u>Domestic areas</u>					
Domestic beet		22.64	23.14	21.29	20.93
Mainland cane		4.64	6.03	6.48	6.23
Hawaii		14.80	13.11	11.65	13.04
Puerto Rico		12.75	12.02	13.05	13.44
Virgin Islands		<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.15</u>
Sub-total		54.89	54.42	52.56	53.79
<u>Foreign areas</u>					
Philippines		15.21	13.49	7.36	11.30
Cuba		29.49	29.84	39.37	33.54
"Full Duty" countries		<u>0.41</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>0.71</u>	<u>1.37</u>
Sub-total		45.11	45.58	47.44	46.21
<b>TOTAL ALL AREAS</b>		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>ACTUAL MARKETINGS</b>					
<u>Domestic areas</u>					
Domestic beet	21.54	22.37	22.17	21.08	21.48
Mainland cane	4.97	5.06	6.28	6.56	6.15
Hawaii	15.61	14.77	13.37	11.70	12.86
Puerto Rico	12.50	12.73	12.53	13.14	13.28
Virgin Islands	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.13</u>
Sub-total	54.70	54.99	54.41	52.56	53.90
<u>Foreign areas</u>					
Philippines	19.70	15.20	13.63	7.26	11.50
Cuba	24.80	29.46	30.60	39.46	33.21
"Full Duty" countries	<u>0.80</u>	<u>0.35</u>	<u>1.36</u>	<u>0.72</u>	<u>1.39</u>
Sub-total	45.30	45.01	45.59	47.44	46.10
<b>TOTAL ALL AREAS</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1/ Excludes 1939 when quotas were suspended. 2/ Data for 1954 are preliminary.

## DOMESTIC SUGAR: MARKETINGS AND BASIC MARKETING QUOTAS

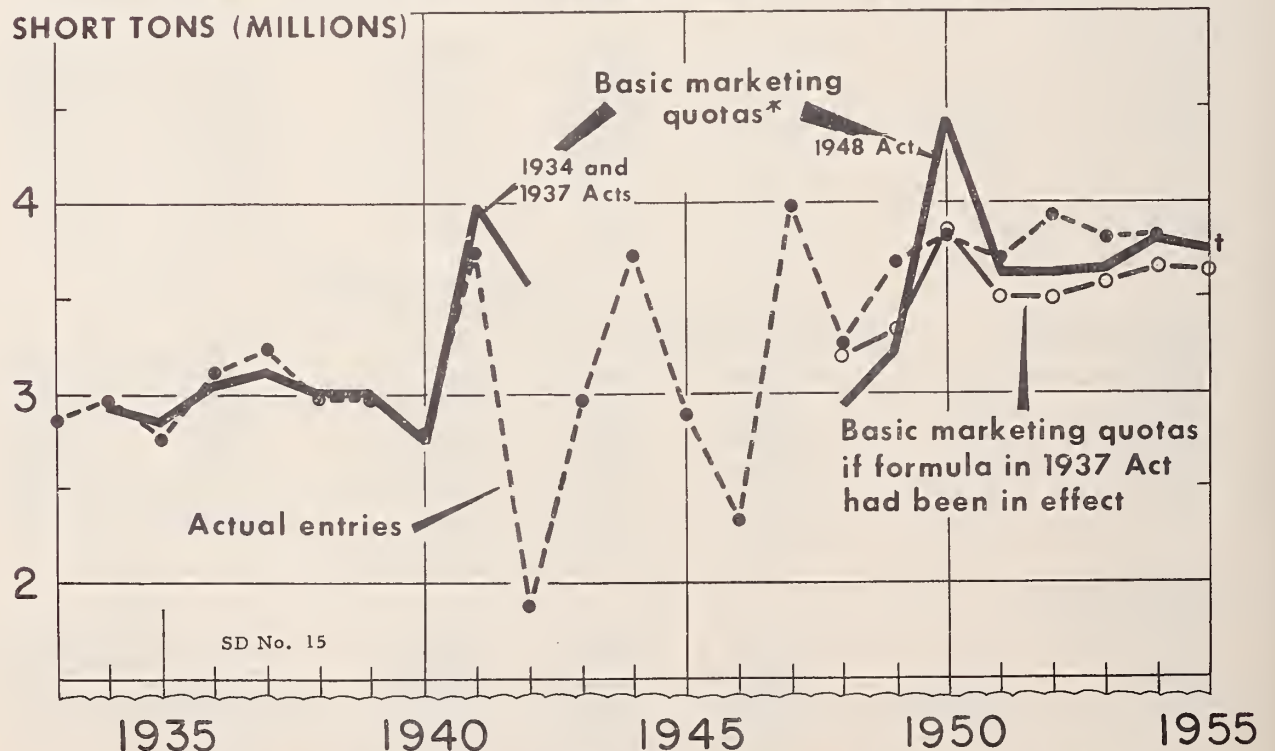


\*OMITS EFFECTS OF DEFICIT REALLOCATIONS. QUOTAS WERE SUSPENDED IN 1939 AND 1942 AND WERE ESTABLISHED AT VERY HIGH LEVELS IN 1941 AND 1950.

† QUOTAS AS ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 24, 1954.

FIGURE 2

## SUGAR FROM FOREIGN AREAS: ENTRIES AND BASIC MARKETING QUOTAS



\*OMITS EFFECTS OF DEFICIT REALLOCATIONS. QUOTAS WERE SUSPENDED IN 1939 AND 1942 AND WERE ESTABLISHED AT VERY HIGH LEVELS IN 1941 AND 1950.

† QUOTAS AS ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 24, 1954.

FIGURE 3



was fully realized. In 1954, deficits were small and it now appears that deficit reallocations will not play as important a role in the future as they did from 1948 to 1953.

During the 1948-1953 period, the deficit proration mechanism in conjunction with fixed quotas was most helpful in assisting all areas to make the transition from war-time to more normal conditions. The Philippines, whose mills were destroyed, had their place in the market reserved as their industry was gradually rebuilt. Cuba, by supplying the gradually diminishing Philippines deficits while servicing the growing residual quota, did not need to make the abrupt cut in its production that otherwise would have been necessary.

#### APPENDIX I

Provisions for prorating deficits under the various Sugar Acts are summarized below:

Under the Act of 1934, deficits of any producing area unable to produce and deliver its full quota of sugar were prorated among the other areas on the basis of their respective quotas and ability to supply the deficiency.

Under the Act of 1937, deficits in domestic areas or Cuba were first prorated among such areas and Cuba on the basis of the quotas then in effect. If such areas and Cuba were unable to fill their adjusted quotas, prorations were made to "full duty" countries on the basis of their quotas then in effect. Deficits in the Philippines were prorated to "full duty" countries.

Under the initial Act of 1948, deficits in the domestic areas or Cuba were prorated among such areas and Cuba on the basis of quotas then in effect, but domestic areas did not share in deficit prorations of any domestic area if the then outstanding requirements determination was less than 7,000,000 short tons, raw value. Deficits in the Philippines were prorated 95 percent to Cuba and 5 percent to "full duty" countries, except that if, after assignment of the fixed tonnage quotas to domestic areas and the Philippines, 98.64 percent of residual requirements including deficit reallocations gave Cuba less than 28.6 percent of total requirements and such requirements were at least 6,682,670 tons, such deficit proration was 98.64 percent to Cuba and 1.36 percent to "full duty" countries.

Under the 1951 Amendment to the Sugar Act of 1948, effective in 1953, deficits in the domestic areas or Cuba are prorated to other such areas and Cuba on the basis of quotas in effect at the time of such prorations. Deficits in the Philippines are prorated 96 percent to Cuba and 4 percent to "full duty" countries. Deficits of "full duty" countries, as a whole, are prorated to Cuba.

### SUGAR ACT OF 1948 - ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
April 5, 1955	Informal public hearing regarding establishment of proportionate shares (farm marketing allotments) for the 1955-56 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico scheduled for the Conference Room of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, Segarra Building, Santurce, Puerto Rico, beginning at 10:00 a.m., April 26. In view of an estimated carryover of approximately 160 thousand tons of sugar into 1956, restriction of marketings of sugarcane from the 1955-56 crop about in line with restrictions in effect for the 1954-55 crop appears to be necessary in order to keep supplies in line with marketing quotas and carryover requirements.
April 15, 1955	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1955 crop of Hawaiian sugarcane purchased by processor-producers from independent growers and adherent planters or processed under toll agreements. This determination specifies that fair prices for 1955 crop sugarcane shall, with two minor exceptions, be those provided in sugarcane purchase contracts effective for the 1954 crop or as specified in the 1954 fair price determination. One of the exceptions permits an agreed-upon price

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
April 15, 1955 (continued)	for salvage sugarcane damaged in the recent volcanic eruption and earthquakes; the other approves a new independent grower agreement negotiated during 1954 at Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Companies, Naalehu, Hawaii.
April 19, 1955	Public hearing on wage rates--period July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956, and on prices for 1955 crop Florida sugarcane. Hearing to be held May 5, 1955, in the Sugarland Park Auditorium, Clewiston, Florida, beginning at 10:00 a.m. All interested persons are requested to attend the hearing and present their views and pertinent data relating to wages and prices.
April 22, 1955	Hearing for allotment of 1955 beet sugar quota to be reconvened May 6, 1955, in Room 5860, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D. C., beginning at 10:00 a.m., e.d.t. The hearing was opened December 13, 1954, recessed until December 21, 1954, and again recessed until a later date.



STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. March deliveries of sugar for United States consumption, 689,000 short tons (preliminary), 119,000 tons larger than the preceding month, but 133,000 tons less than March 1954. Deliveries for United States consumption during the months January-March 1955, 1,826,000 tons, 59,000 tons smaller than during the corresponding period of 1954. Beet processors' deliveries were up 47,000 tons, and importers', 21,000 tons; deliveries by refiners were down 116,000 tons, and mainland cane mills, 10,000 tons.
2. Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors on April 2, 1955, 1,860,000 tons (preliminary), 450,000 tons larger than on March 31, 1954, and 37,000 tons larger than on February 28, 1955. Beet processors' stocks on April 2, 1955, 1,076,000 tons, about 163,000 tons larger than on March 31, 1954, but 133,000 tons smaller than on February 28, 1955. Refiners' stocks, 602,000 tons, 209,000 tons larger than on March 31, 1954, and 158,000 tons larger than on February 28, 1955. Importers' stocks, 78,000 tons, 24,000 tons larger than on March 31, 1954, and 26,000 tons larger than on February 28, 1955.
3. Charges to quotas during January-March 1955, 1,911,000 tons, 4.6 percent larger than during the

corresponding period of 1954. Increases in charges to quotas were as follows: Domestic beet area, 63,000 tons, 18.8 percent; mainland cane area, 52,000 tons, 36.2 percent; Republic of the Philippines, 17,000 tons, 9.3 percent; Puerto Rico, 9,000 tons, 5.0 percent; and "full duty" countries, 13,000 tons, 50.5 percent. Decreases in charges to quotas were registered for Cuba, 54,000 tons, 6.4 percent; and Hawaii, 15,000 tons, 12.6 percent.

4. Charges to quotas during the first 13 days of April totaled 366,000 short tons, raw value.
5. As compared with a year earlier, deliveries in February 1955 were 3 percent larger in the New England States, 4.8 percent larger in the Middle Atlantic States, and 6.4 percent larger in the North Central States. Deliveries to the Southern and Western States were smaller by 4.7 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Deliveries by beet processors and importers of direct-consumption sugar were up about 18 percent each, with sharp increases being shown by beet processors in the North Central States, 27.8 percent, and by importers in the Middle Atlantic States, 26.6 percent. Deliveries by refiners increased 2.1 percent in the Middle Atlantic States, showed no change in the New England States, and decreased in other geographic areas for a net over-all decrease of 2.1 percent.

Table 4.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-February 1955 and 1954

	1955 (short tons, raw value)	1954 (short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	93	186
Refiners' refined	820,072	802,434
Beet processors	228,949	192,154
Importers' direct-consumption	67,432	46,570
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption	25,961	26,221
Total	1,142,507	1,067,565
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	5,740	4,499
For continental consumption *	1,136,767	1,063,066
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	7,217	14,557
<u>Hawaii</u>	5,556	6,547

\* Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 28, 1955 and 1954

	1955 (short tons, raw value)	1954 (short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	205,136	125,193
Refiners' refined	238,540	263,381
Beet processors	1,209,461	1,066,825
Importers' direct-consumption	52,409	32,660
Mainland cane mills	117,161	64,277
Total	1,822,707	1,552,336

Table 6. -Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings January-February, 1955 \*

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	249,840
Receipts	838,685
Meltings	883,294
Deliveries for direct consumption	93
Stocks, February 28, 1955	205,136

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-15A from cane refiners.

\* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 10.



Table 7. -Refined sugar: Refiners' and processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-February, 1955

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	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	185,983	1,305,931
Production	872,629	132,479
Deliveries	820,072	228,949
Stocks, February 28, 1955	238,540	1,209,461

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Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-16A and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 8. -Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-February, 1955 \*

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	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	23,310
Receipts	96,531
Deliveries	67,432
Stocks, February 28, 1955	52,409

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Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-15B from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

\* For receipt by source of supply, see Table 10.

Table 9. -Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar - January - February, 1955

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	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	178,438
Production	60,733
Deliveries:	
For further processing	96,049
For direct-consumption	<u>25,961</u>
Total	122,010
Stocks February 28, 1955	117,161

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Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

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Table 10.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply  
January - February, 1955

Source of Supply	Refiners	Importers
	(raw sugar) (short tons, raw value)	(d.c. sugar)
Cuba	508,214	56,234
Hawaii	69,106	2,720
Mainland cane area	93,998	-
Philippines, Republic of	120,370	535
Puerto Rico	46,398	19,593
Virgin Islands	-	-
Other countries	161	17,449
Not identifiable	436	-
Total	838,683	96,531

Table 11.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the  
continental United States, March and January-March, 1955 and 1954

	1955 1/		1954	
	March	Jan.-Mar.	March	Jan.-Mar.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	463,953	1,284,118	596,963	1,399,583
Beet processors	168,355	397,304	157,960	350,114
Importers	56,309	123,741	55,974	102,544
Mainland sugarcane mills	2,942	28,903	13,167	39,388
Total	691,559	1,834,066	824,064	1,891,629
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	2,135	7,875	1,710	6,209
For continental con- sumption 2/	689,424	1,826,191	822,354	1,885,420

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military  
forces at home and abroad.

Table 12.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the  
continental United States, April 2, 1955 and March 31, 1954

	1955 1/	1954
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	303,064	177,509
Refiners' refined	298,936	214,899
Beet processors	1,075,534	911,599
Importers	78,208	54,050
Mainland cane mills	104,468 2/	52,909
Total	1,860,210	1,410,966

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available; estimated.

Table 13.-Status of 1955 sugar quotas as of March 31, 1955

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	Total	Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	397,166	-	1,402,834	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	194,237 3/	-	305,763	-
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	107,851	4,717	944,149	24,899
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	195,456	37,645	884,544	88,388
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-
Republic of the Philippines	977,000	-	194,059	848	782,941	59,072
Cuba	2,667,840	263	784,890	88,415	1,883,213	286,592
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,160	123	37,734	37,734	73,549	60
Total	8,200,000	386	1,911,393	169,359	6,288,993	459,011
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	27,605	71	8,228	8,228	19,448	
El Salvador	4,136	0	0	0	4,136	
Haiti	2,671	0	0	0	2,671	60
Mexico	11,445	23	9,214	9,214	2,254	
Nicaragua	7,823	-0	7,820	7,820	3	
Peru	51,922	29	6,912	6,912	45,039	
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,558	-	5,560 4/	5,560	(2) 5/	
Total	111,160	123	37,734	37,734	73,549	60

## Liquid sugar 6/

wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content					
Cuba	7,970,558	-	4,659,193	-	3,311,365
Dominican Republic	830,894	-	4,127	-	826,767
British West Indies	300,000	-	-	-	300,000

1/ Charges to quota made upon marketing, entry or certification for entry.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba, 5,406; Puerto Rico, 35; Republic of the Philippines, 44.

3/ March portion estimated same as March, 1954.

4/ Belgium, 228; China (Formosa), 1,112; Costa Rica, 939; Denmark, 1,112; Hong Kong, 11; Netherlands, 1,112; Panama, 1,046. Entered under Sec. 212: Canada, 2; Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom, 10 tons each.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: China (Formosa), 1,259; Colombia, 2,584; Costa Rica, 1,216; Denmark, 42; Hong Kong, 37; Netherlands, 935; total 6,073

6/ 7,400 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Sec. 212.



Table 14 -Comparison of charges to quota and offsets to drawback of duty 1/  
January - March 1954 and 1955

(Short tons, raw value and percentage)

Area	1954 Tons	1955 Tons	Increases 1954 to 1955		Decreases 1954 to 1955	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	334,426 <sup>2/</sup>	397,166 <sup>3/</sup>	62,740	18.8	-	-
Mainland cane	142,564	194,237	51,673	36.2	-	-
Hawaii	123,335	107,851	-	-	15,484	12.6
Puerto Rico	186,165	195,456	9,291	5.0	-	-
Virgin Islands	0	0	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Philippines	177,544	194,059	16,515	9.3	-	-
Cuba	838,835	784,890	-	-	53,945	6.4
Other foreign countries (see below)	25,065	37,734	12,669	50.5	-	-
Total	1,827,934	1,911,393	83,459	4.6	-	-
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	0	8,228				
El Salvador	0	0				
Haiti	2,457	0				
Mexico	11,527	9,214				
Nicaragua	2,387	7,820				
Peru	3,130	6,912				
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,564	5,560				
Total	25,065	37,734	12,669	50.5		

#### Liquid sugar

Wine gallon of 72 percent total sugar content				
Cuba	2,674,734	4,659,193	1,984,459	74.1
Dominican Republic	0	4,127	4,127	-
British West Indies	0	0	-	-

1/ Charges to quotas made upon marketing, entry, or certification for entry.

2/ Revised.

3/ March portion estimated same as March 1954.

Table 15. Status of 1955 sugar quotas as of April 13, 1955

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offsets to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	Total	Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	455,742	-	1,344,258	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	204,021	3/	295,979	-
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	149,519	4,706	902,481	24,910
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	241,456	43,758	838,544	82,275
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-
Republic of the Philippines	977,000	-	264,877	1,454	712,123	58,466
Cuba	2,667,840	263	919,955	118,940	1,748,148	256,067
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,160	123	41,508	37,794	69,775	-
Total	8,200,000	386	2,277,078	206,652	5,923,308	421,718
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	27,605	71	12,009	8,295	15,667	)
El Salvador	4,136	0	0	0	4,136	)
Haiti	2,671	0	0	0	2,671	)
Mexico	11,445	23	9,213	9,213	2,255	)
Nicaragua	7,823	0	7,815	7,815	8	)
Peru	51,922	29	6,912	6,912	45,039	)
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,558	-	5,559 <sup>4/</sup>	5,559	(1) 5/	)
Total	111,160	123	41,508	37,794	69,775	
Liquid sugar 6/						
Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content						
Cuba	7,970,558	-	6,251,332	-	1,719,226	
Dominican Republic	-	-	4,127	-	826,767	
British West Indies	300,000	-	0	-	300,000	

1/ Charges to quota made upon marketing, entry or certification for entry.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba, 5,430; Puerto Rico, 35; Republic of Philippines, 44.

3/ Estimated.

4/ See 4/ Table 13.

5/ See 5/ Table 13.

6/ See 6/ Table 13.

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, February 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
<hr/>					
New England	100-pound bags, refined equivalent				
Connecticut	85,318		2,790		88,108
Maine	43,486		780		44,266
Massachusetts	337,157		25,539		362,696
New Hampshire	19,674				19,674
Rhode Island	46,941		120		47,061
Vermont	15,073		8,000		23,073
Total	547,649		37,229		584,878
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	469,624		6,763		476,387
New York	1,090,778	34,280	193,181		1,318,239
Pennsylvania	683,761		128,489		812,251
Total	2,244,163	34,280	328,433		2,606,877
North Central					
Illinois	380,600	566,368		48,204	995,172
Indiana	241,878	59,058	3,200		304,136
Iowa	53,193	84,116		1,600	138,909
Kansas	33,575	44,735		2,040	80,350
Michigan	171,111	190,063	11,428	800	373,402
Minnesota	28,852	107,082			135,934
Missouri	191,514	110,010	800	615	302,939
Nebraska	13,927	77,979		1,200	93,106
North Dakota	2,540	21,492			24,032
Ohio	456,909	31,225	15,886		504,020
South Dakota	2,415	26,315			28,730
Wisconsin	98,152	81,044		14,400	193,596
Total	1,674,666	1,399,487	31,314	68,859	3,174,326
Southern					
Alabama	141,819			2,986	144,805
Arkansas	64,318	7,000			71,318
Delaware	9,930		400		10,330
Dis. of Col.	35,809		1,800		37,609
Florida	87,813		126,256	23,935	238,004
Georgia	347,615		30,307		377,922
Kentucky	183,102	5,000	931	200	189,233
Louisiana	246,608			4,477	251,085
Maryland	221,558		11,769		233,327
Mississippi	111,314			350	111,664
North Carolina	190,429		68,183		258,612
Oklahoma	68,005	26,791		320	95,116
South Carolina	109,921		5,385		115,306
Tennessee	224,838		767	324	225,929
Texas	379,444	81,193	123	216	460,976
Virginia	153,382		40,745	1	194,128
West Virginia	62,472	300	6,661		69,433
Total	2,638,377	120,284	293,327	32,809	3,084,797
Western					
Arizona	20,818	10,486			31,304
California	375,333	364,483	2,226	1,800	743,842
Colorado	7,753	59,472	48	800	68,073
Idaho	3,026	16,973			19,999
Montana	1,660	23,460			25,120
Nevada	4,671	1,505			6,176
New Mexico	8,842	12,027			20,869
Oregon	32,216	35,858	7,537		75,611
Utah	4,237	33,903			38,140
Washington	33,389	94,089	19,201		146,679
Wyoming	1,347	8,072			9,419
Total	493,292	660,328	29,012	2,600	1,185,232
GRAND TOTAL	7,598,147	2,214,379	719,315	104,269	10,636,110



Table 17.-Revisions in deliveries of sugar by importers of direct-  
consumption sugar by states, April and June 1954

Data appearing in Table 15, Sugar Reports No. 35, have been re-  
vised as follows:

Georgia	April 1954	delete	110,457
Michigan	June 1954	add	31,564
Ohio	June 1954	delete	41,492

